

IDEAS.

Our acts make or mar us. We are the children of our own deeds.—Victor Hugo.
Culture means the perfect and equal development of man on all sides.—John Burroughs.
Be sure, my son, and remember that the best men always make themselves.—Patrick Henry.
I was industrious; whoever is equally sedulous, will be equally successful.—John Sebastian Bach.
Life is a quarry, out of which we are to mould and chisel and complete a character.—Goethe.
Every man has a weak side. Every wise man knows where it is, and will be sure to keep a double guard there.—Mason.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

It is announced by those in authority that the "draw" for the public schools of Kentucky will be \$3.25 this year, the highest it has ever been.
A franchise has been granted for an electric road from Lexington to Richmond and along any pike in Madison County. That ought to mean another outlet for Berea.
David Henderson, ex-speaker of the House of Representatives, is seriously ill from paresis, or softening of the brain. Little hope is entertained of his recovery, although he may linger for months.

The Jackson Hustler reports a systematic and vigorous attempt in Breathitt County to break up the "blind tigers." The presence of what the Hustler so truly calls "miserable death holes" has had much to do with the notoriety of Breathitt County abroad.

It is expected that an effort will be made in the next Congress to secure an increase of salary for members of the President's cabinet and Congress should respond to the effort. It is abhorrent to the democratic ideas of this country that all but rich men should be debarred from serving in the cabinet because the compensation offered is insufficient to permit of a poor man's accepting a cabinet place, and yet it is absolutely impossible for a member to live on the \$8,000 a year which a cabinet position pays. A member of the cabinet cannot rent a suitable house in Washington for less than \$2,500 a year and they are hard to find at that. Most members of the cabinet, unless they own their houses, pay \$4,000 or \$5,000 a year rent, and the remainder of their salaries goes for servants and official entertainments which they are bound to give, the result being that they must practically have enough to live on over and above their salaries.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

Havana now has over 300,000 population, a growth of over 65,000 in five years, and is clean and progressive. Truly the world "do move."

The governments of Great Britain and Spain have accepted the invitation of the Sultan of Morocco to attend the international conference on Moroccan reforms on condition that the contents of the program to be discussed be communicated to them beforehand.

It is said in London that the American girls who have married members of the English aristocracy are making their husbands to hustle after the American fashion. Several of them are making quite effective personages out of men who previous to their marriages were distinguished only by their worthlessness.

English sportsmen object to the introduction of American base ball into their country because of the shouting of the "fans." A London paper says, "The clamor and clangor of a base-ball match would cause even the Australian 'barracker,' who is spoiling cricket by slow degrees, to retreat pallid and aghast from the sight of the diamond and its votaries." Others have felt something the same.

The appointment of M. Witte, vice M. Muraviev, as chief Russian plenipotentiary to the peace conference is the occasion of extreme gratification to everyone interested in the actual accomplishment of peace in the Orient. M. Muraviev was not an advocate of peace, and it was expected that his influence would be derogatory to the negotiation of a peace treaty, whereas M. Witte has always been the leader of the Russian peace party, was opposed to the policy which precipitated the war, and appreciates now the extreme desirability of perfecting a treaty which will result in lasting peace between Russia and Japan. The appointment of Witte is a great triumph for the peace party, and will materially facilitate the efforts of his conferees.

MISSING AN OPPORTUNITY.



If the czar really wants good advice why not listen to the sweet girl graduate? —Minneapolis Journal.

COTTON SCANDAL. JAPANESE TERMS.

Statistician and Chief of the Bureau of Statistics John Hyde Resigns.

HIS RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

Willett N. Hays, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Placed in Charge of the Bureau Temporarily.

Officials of the Department State That Mr. Hyde Has Not Been Implicated in Any Manner in the Irregularities.

Washington, July 19.—The resignation of John Hyde, statistician and chief of the bureau of statistics of the department of agriculture, was handed to Secretary Wilson and promptly accepted. Willett N. Hays, the assistant secretary of agriculture, has been placed in charge of the bureau temporarily and will continue to act pending the investigation of the cotton scandal and until a competent statistician is found.

Mr. Hyde's withdrawal from the department created wide interest.

Secretary Wilson and other officials of the department have stated that Mr. Hyde has not been implicated in any manner in the irregularities that resulted in the dismissal of Edwin S. Holmes, the associate statistician, whom secret service operatives charged with being guilty of giving to brokers advance figures of cotton crop statistics.

Mr. Hyde in Bad Health.

In his letter to the Secretary Mr. Hyde takes notice of the fact that he will be criticised for resigning under fire and in defense says there has never been a time when he was not under fire. He declares that an organization, meaning the cotton growers, is bent upon getting him out of the government service and that his health will not permit him to continue so unequal a struggle.

There is considerable speculation as to the probable successor of Mr. Hyde. One name that has been suggested is D. S. Snow, of Chicago, statistician under J. S. Dodge, who was chief of the bureau about 12 years ago. Mr. Dodge was in charge at the time the present system of gathering crop statistics was devised.

The Salary is Inadequate.

Col. Henry Hester, secretary of the New Orleans cotton exchange, in a conversation with Secretary Wilson, contended that the salary paid by the department is inadequate to get the right kind of a man for the place.

Mr. Hyde at his house said that he felt that he had cast off an immense burden from his shoulders. He had fully intended to resign some time during the coming autumn, he stated, and therefore he had only advanced his resignation by a few weeks. Mr. Hyde spoke of how congenial the work had been to him, notwithstanding its laborious character, and expressed regret at having to part "from the official clerical force in the bureau of statistics." As regards the investigation now being conducted by the district attorney, Mr. Hyde said that he had calculated to assist in every possible way in getting to the bottom of the case, and that even now that he was out of office he will, if called upon, be only happy to contribute in any way his aid into the investigation.

Six Burned To Death.

St. Paul, Minn., July 19.—At Wabasha, Minn., six persons were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the depot hotel. The fire was caused by the explosion of a gas tank used for an illuminating plant with which the hotel was equipped.

They Have Not Been Made Known Yet Not Even to President Roosevelt.

THOUGHT THEY WILL BE EASY.

The Peace Envoys Will Be Afforded Every Facility and Convenience by the American Government.

They Will Be Given An Absolutely Clear Field For Their Conference and Entirely Free From Any Possible Interference.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 19.—No advice, either from this country or from abroad, have reached President Roosevelt which would warrant, even by indication, a pessimistic view of the result of the forthcoming peace conference between the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan. On the contrary, it can be said that such advice as the president has received indicates that a sincere effort on the part of the representatives of belligerent nations will be made to reconcile their differences and negotiate a treaty of peace that will be permanent.

The terms that Japan will propose have not been made known, even to Mr. Roosevelt, and they probably will not be officially until the conferees assemble as a peace commission. That the terms will not be drastic is believed generally in administration circles.

The President Gratified.

It is known that the president has intimated to the Japanese government his belief that an agreement with Russia can be reached without serious difficulty, provided Japan's terms are not harsh or of a kind seriously to humiliate her adversary.

The president has indicated definitely that his work, as an intermediary between Russia and Japan, practically is concluded. He is gratified that he has been able to bring the two belligerents together to discuss and consider their differences with a view to the negotiation of a treaty of peace. That he will have an active hand in the conference is regarded as quite unlikely.

The envoys will be afforded every facility and convenience by the United States government for the conduct of their negotiations, but they will be given an absolutely clear field for their conference, a field entirely free from any possible interference.

It is believed that the president will not be drawn into any controversy between the two sets of plenipotentiaries, as the one or the other of the two nations directly interested almost certainly would regard such a contingency as interference.

THE RUSSIAN WARSHIPS.

Most of Those Sunk at Port Arthur Can Be Raised.

Tokio, July 19.—An officer who has returned from Port Arthur reports that the extent of damage to the sunken Russian ships was slighter than was anticipated. It has been known that the Russians applied explosives inside the vessels before they were abandoned and the resulting damages were expected to be serious. It was found, however, that the greater portions of the ships were stranded unhurt. The Bayan, which sustained the most severe damage, has been taken in tow and the Porosviet is navigable with her own engines. Both of these vessels will soon be brought here to complete the necessary repairs. Even the Pelada, which sustained the heaviest damage, is expected to be refloated by the middle of August and before this the Rotvizien and Pobieda will be afloat.

TORRID WEATHER.

Oppressive Heat Has Settled Down Over the Eastern and New England States.

ITS VICTIMS NUMBER HUNDREDS.

Philadelphia Reported a Maximum Temperature of 98.3 Degrees, the Highest Figure Officially Noted.

Many Street Thermometers Indicated a Temperature of 100 Degrees or Higher, Reliable Instruments Registering 104 and 105.

New York, July 19.—An area of oppressive heat that brings to mind with unpleasant vividness the record-breaking summer of 1901, has settled down over the eastern and New England states, already numbering hundreds among its victims and causing indescribable suffering to thousands in this and other cities.

From all points Tuesday night came the story of the hottest day of the summer, attended with frequent prostrations and not a few deaths. Philadelphia reported a maximum temperature of 98.3, the highest figure officially noted. In this city the weather bureau's high mark was 96, while in Boston a temperature of 94 was recorded.

The official thermometers located in exposed places about the street did not, however, indicate the temperature in which the ordinary mortal moved and many street thermometers indicated a temperature of 100 or higher, some reliable instruments registering 104 and 105.

Following are the maximum temperatures officially recorded in the larger cities, with the known cases of prostration and death:

City.	Max. Tem.	Prost's.	D'ths.
New York	96	187	23
Philadelphia	98.3	50	5
Baltimore	97.3	6	1
Washington	95	6	—
Boston	94	4	1
Pittsburg	93	26	13
Buffalo	78	2	1

(In the above table the total of prostrations include the fatalities).

The above figures by no means represent the sum of human suffering, as an endless number of victims who collapsed at home, in the office or workshop, were privately attended.

COTTON GROWING.

An Organized Movement Started By the British Manufacturers.

Washington, July 19.—An apparently well organized movement started by the cotton manufacturers of Great Britain to encourage the growth of cotton in the British possessions and countries other than the United States where natural conditions favor profitable cultivation, is reported to the department of commerce and labor by Consul Halstead at Birmingham, Eng. This movement is being directed by the British Cotton Growing association and was started to liberate the British cotton trade from the danger of American speculators.

Father and Son Drowned.

Southampton, L. I., July 19.—George A. Hulise and his 11-year-old son were drowned while Mrs. Hulise and six other ones looked on helpless to render aid. They were bathing. The bodies were recovered.

Berea Building Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS \$25,000.00
Berea, Ky. June 22, 1905.

Many persons think because their business is small that a bank does not want to be bothered with it. They are mistaken, so far as this bank is concerned. We welcome the small account as cordially as the large one. One dollar will start an account.

Come in and begin saving your money now.

Yours truly,
W. H. B. [Signature]
Cashier.

You're Invited

To pay our store a lengthy call that you may inspect the largest, newest, best bought stock of goods in Eastern Kentucky. COME IN—LOOK—EXAMINE—COMPARE and PRICE. Our goods are all for sale, we advertise and encourage home buying and we don't have to.

GRUMBLE ABOUT BUSINESS
We have SEASONABLE, REASONABLE GOODS that never fail To make SMILING SATISFIED CUSTOMERS. Honest Dealing, Lowest Prices and Judges of Quality will all testify in our behalf.

We Sell WHITE HOUSE SHOES
They Fit, they Wear, they Satisfy.

Our Big 4
**STUDEBAKER WAGONS
OLIVER PLOWS
OBELISK FLOUR
BANNER PAINT**

Everybody saves money by trading at
WELCH'S

SPECIAL SALE
AT THE NEW CASH STORE, Berea, Ky.

From July 20
To August 10

I am over-stocked on Clothing and Shoes and have decided the way to sell them fast is to sell cheaper than any one else.

Come in and see, and if we don't offer you a bargain we will not ask you to buy.

Very respectfully,
C. C. Rhodus, Prop.

Bargains in Suits

\$15.00 Suits for	\$11.00
12.00 Suits for	9.00
10.00 Suits for	7.50
7.50 Suits for	5.00

Bargains in Shoes

\$4.00 Shoes for	\$3.25
3.50 Shoes for	2.90
3.00 Shoes for	2.40
2.50 Shoes for	2.15
2.00 Shoes for	1.65